Amendments to the Specification:

Deleted matter is either struck-through or enclosed in double brackets; added material is underlined.

Please replace paragraph **[0001]** with the following amended paragraph.

[0001] This application is a divisional application of pending United States Patent Application Serial No. 39,137 that was filed on December 31, 2001 (hereinafter "the Parent Application"), and that issued as United States Patent No. 6,668,725 on December 30, 2003. The Parent Application is a divisional application of United States Patent Application Serial No. 866,205 that was filed on May 30, 1997 (hereinafter "the Grandparent Application"), and that issued as United States Patent No. 6,334,395 on January 1, 2002. The Grandparent Application is a continuation-in-part application both of United States Patent Application Serial No. 743,460 that was filed on October 18, 1996 (hereinafter "the First Great Grandparent Application"), and that issued on October 18, 1996, as United States Patent No. 6,120,627, and of United States Patent Application Serial No. 687,092 that was filed on June 4, 1996 (hereinafter "the Second Great Grandparent Application"), and is now abandoned. The First Great Grandparent Application is a continuation-in-part of both the Second Great Grandparent Application and United States Patent Application Serial No. ~~560,104~~ 658,104, that was filed on June 4, 1996, and is now abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of ~~pending~~ United States Patent Application Serial No. 560,074[[,]] that was filed on November 17, 1995, and is now abandoned. The Second Great Grandparent Application is a continuation-in-part of United States Patent Application Serial No. 560,102[[,]] that was filed on November 17, 1995, and is now abandoned.

Please replace paragraph **[0007]** with the following amended paragraph.

[0007] As an example, seismic survey data used to ascertain the nature of subsurface ground structures is routinely obtained by recording and analyzing shock waves that are propagated into the ground and produced by detonating explosive charges.

The shock waves are then monitored during transmission through the ground. In this role, such seismic charges are usually utilized in large sets, installed as an array of individual seismic charges at widely ~~disbursed~~ dispersed locations. The seismic charges are interconnected with detonation equipment for remote detonation, either simultaneously or in sequence.

Please replace paragraph **[0014]** with the following amended paragraph.

[0014] The associated dangers include first that of an accidental detonation at some future time. Less dramatic, but certainly of longer duration, are risks presented by the material substance of those undetonated charges. Once released from the confines of the casing of an explosive assembly, the explosive material therein may cease to present any risk of explosion. This type of release of explosive materials can occur through corrosion of the casing through the action of ground water, the fracture of the casing during careless installation, or the shifting of the ground structure at the location at which the undetonated seismic charge was abandoned. In due course, the prolonged effect of these forces in combination with surface erosion or subsurface fluid migration can ~~disburse~~ disperse over a large area the material of a fractured explosive charge. That material may constitute a potentially problematic contaminant. Even if detected, remedial activities may be required to contain and possibly eliminate the contaminant.

Please replace paragraph **[00104]** with the following amended paragraph.

[00104] Since groundwater is almost always in a borehole, it is generally desirable to design the explosive apparatus to utilize the groundwater. Accordingly, the porosity is preferably conducive to optimal capillary action through a network of microchannels. The network of microchannels or pores is sufficiently interconnected to provide optimal accessibility to the microorganisms by water and to provide optimal mobility to the mobilized microorganisms. The porosity is also designed to provide optimal surface area for the microorganisms to bioremediate. The porosity is balanced against the

amount of explosive material that is preferably present and any necessary amount of mechanical strength for withstanding crushing and other forces experienced while being positioned in the borehole. The porosity can also be ~~heterogenous~~ heterogeneous throughout explosive material 30 such that the area around detonators 24 is more porous compared to other sections to expose more surface area.